

# Morning



# Oregonian.

VOL XXIX. NO. 9087.

PORTLAND, OREGON. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## RENTAL - REMOVAL

1889

REMOVED TO THE SKIDMORE BUILDING, one block below their former premises.

THEY WILL NOW OCCUPY

N. E. COR. FIRST & B STS.

SHINDLER FURNITURE CO.

Portland, Or.

Wholesale Manufacturers  
Office, School, Lodge Furniture, Opera Chairs, Welch Folding Beds, whole Bedrooms, in one piece; Hotel Furnishing in specialty; Mantels, Drapes, Interior Work made to order from special designs.

Warerooms, 166 First st., through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front st.

G. Shindler Furniture Co.,  
Portland, Oregon.

## CARPETS

H. F. Garrison & Co.

301 W. Marion Building, Portland, Or.

Retail.

SUCCESSORS TO

EUGENE HOEY,

Dealers and Jobbers in Bedding and Lounges, including the Famous

HOEY PATENT SOFA BED.

Unique in the world to-day. The order is now in for a full line of all kinds

of furniture, specially for the retail trade. Be sure to visit

this house before purchasing.

101 First Street, near Jefferson, - - - - - Portland, Oregon

LATEST DESIGNS, FASHIONABLE SUITINGS

— THE TAILOR —

The largest display of the Choicest Woolens ever

shown in the city. Domestic, English, French, Scotch, and German Fabrics in endless variety for suits to measure. One thousand different patterns to select from. Any and every style of garment cut and fitted to suit the most fastidious taste.

Samples with instructions for self measurement sent free. All goods shrank.

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Fit All-Wool Suits to Order from - - \$20 00

Fit All-Wool Pants to Order from - - 5 00

and First-Class Cutters and None But White Labor Employed

NICOL, "The Tailor,"

1st Street, - - - - - PORTLAND, OREGON

WEDDING.

Mrs. Max Frisch, who came down from Alaska recently, will not spend the winter in Ashland, as anticipated, but intends to return to Alaska by the next steamer that sails out of Port Townsend. Mrs. Frisch says the Frisch and his family have very comfortable winter quarters at Sitka, and will not be unpleasant there. There is evidence of a distinct improvement in the climate enjoyed there by the doctor and his wife before the latter left for Ashland, in which the guests were entertained in "ideal fashion." — *Ashland Tidings*.

MASON RIFLES.

The Mason Rifles of Tacoma are getting ready to go to Olympia. Since the company decided to remain an independent unit, they have had about thirty applications for membership from some of the most prominent young business men of Tacoma. They recently received their full-dress uniforms in a few days. They number at present about fifty active members.

COMING WEDDING.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Robert Huston, the popular bookkeeper for J. W. Stewart & Son, of this city, and Miss Matilda Burnett, the accomplished daughter of John Burnett, of Corvallis. The ceremony will occur at the residence of the bride's parents at Corvallis on the 20th inst. — *Advertiser*.

WEDDING.

Mr. Alfred Lewis and Miss Mary Fisher married Nov. 12 at Ashland, Oregon. Mr. Lewis is the son of Captain W. B. Lewis and Mrs. Anna Lewis, of this city, and Mrs. Fisher is the daughter of Captain W. B. Lewis and Mrs. Anna Lewis, of Corvallis. The ceremony will occur at the residence of the bride's parents at Corvallis on the 20th inst. — *Advertiser*.

JACKSONVILLE.

Mr. Joseph T. Preston and Miss Ida M. Wade were married by Rev. H. C. Cushing, on Nov. 12.

Mrs. Henry Judge and family were recently in town on Sunday, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Munro, of Ashland, spent several days in town, the past week, the days before the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Thomas Brown and Miss Christine E. Niles officiated.

Mr. Dudley Thomas Brown and Miss Christine E. Niles officiated at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Thomas Brown and Miss Christine E. Niles, on Nov. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Thomas Brown and Miss Christine E. Niles, were married at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Mr. Robert Morris, of Cottage Grove, and Mr. George B. Smith, of Roseburg, were married at the residence of the bride's parents at Roseburg, on Nov. 12.

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# The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOV. 18.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF CROATING.

Mr. G. W. Dimick, in a lecture delivered recently before the Farmers' Institute at Oregon City, took a very gloomy and pessimistic view of the conditions and prospects of the agricultural industries of the country. Mr. Dimick is one of those who ride special hobbies, who never see but one thing at a time, and never see that one thing in its relations to other things. It is found that in pursuing great fortunes are not made as in trade; hence the farmer has been reduced to serfdom, and trade is prospering at his expense. All that others make or acquire is wrested by robbery from the farmer, who is continually growing poorer and poorer.

Mr. Dimick enumerates six severa causes of the conditions that oppress the agricultural industry of the country, viz.: First, the protective tariff; second, heavier taxes upon agriculture than upon other pursuits; third, excessive transportation charges; fourth, the national banks; fifth, the liquor traffic, and sixth, the great trusts. Now, in so far as there are abuses in these things, the injured are not confined to the agricultural industry of the country, but fall upon all the other arts.

The great trusts do indeed impose serious burdens, but has any one yet found out a way of destroying them? When such remedy is found everybody will be glad to join in applying it. The abuse of liquor is also an evil, but the rural population is less affected by it than any other portion of our people. As for the national bank system, it can hardly be supposed an unmixed evil, since it appears so far approved by time and experience that no political party proposes to abolish it; and the fact that large numbers of national banks are every year surrendering their circulation and calling in their bonds would go to show that the business, like every other, had its limitations and drawbacks. Our tax rolls, which in many rural communities show but small increase of property, and in some, marked reductions, though all our counties are notoriously growing in values, do not support the assertion that the country is taxed more heavily than the towns and cities, which as a rule show large and steady increase on the tax rolls, and in proportion, it does not appear how the farmer is to be benefited by a "reform" whose avowed purpose is to give the manufacturer better profits than he is getting now.

The simple products of agriculture all bring low prices. The tendency in prices has been downward, on the whole, during many years. Our farmers in Oregon and Washington do not receive as much money for their wheat as they once did. But the reason of this lies in the fact that wheat-growing has been extended almost immeasurably in many parts of the world, during the last two decades. The price here has simply followed the scale of downward prices in the markets of the world; and we see no remedy for it, unless we can induce Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America to quit growing so much wheat. This, perhaps, should be a plank in the platform of the new party of Oregon, in which Mr. Dimick is a shining light.

But though our agriculturalists do not receive as much money for their staples as they once did, nearly all things they buy are cheaper than ever before, so that, on the whole, all sorts of pessimism is to be entirely notwithstanding, the farmer of America is in better position than at any former time. He has a more comfortable home; articles that once were luxuries he now has for daily use, and his labor will bring him more of the things he wants than ever before. If the average farmer does not make as much money as the successful tradesman, it should be remembered that one hundred who attempt trade fail where one really succeeds. Men like Mr. Dimick seem to take note only of the unsuccessful tradesmen, and are unhappy because the average farmer does not make as much money as he does. It is, we suspect, the difficulties and uncertainties of trade that forbid the men whom Mr. Dimick addresses from going into it. They know, after all, that it isn't so easy to become successful in trade, and therefore that the lot of the farmer is the surer, safer and more comfortable one.

It never does any good to crotal. There are no resources in it. The man who is successful in any pursuit is the man who applies most intelligence and most industry in a word, most force—to the situation in which he takes things as he finds them and works out results. There is no such force as success, as the philosophy of pessimism. No man has ever risen to prosperity by croaking and grumbling and spending his time in trying to discover reasons for the opposition that society is organized to keep him down.

## TACOMA'S CITIZEN COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the committee of 100 at Tacoma, appointed recently for the purpose of urging proper regulation of saloons and of enforcing the laws and ordinances against the vicious classes, have issued an address outlining the course of action which they propose to take. The committee owes its origin to the solicitude of citizens that the complex affairs of the city shall be administered upon healthful moral and business principles, and the object is to restrain and support the lawful authorities with a strong body of public sentiment. The address reads as follows:

This committee will not undertake any scheme of intimidation against public servants or private citizens, but it will endeavor to concentrate public sentiment in favor of such a policy on the part of the city government as will make it efficient in promoting the social, moral and business welfare of its constituents. It will be the duty of the committee to oppose any scheme of legislation, and depending for results upon the support of the public, which, in its opinion, will be no more scriptural manifestations than of old—which is exactly the answer made by most of the clerical and Christian faiths to-day when they are denounced as delusions or impostures.

Mormonism in its religious aspects is said

to have been originated by an angelic servant, called into existence by an angelic messenger, and depending for results upon the support of the public.

The: support it could not expect to receive.

It was remarkable that in 1830, when both the Northern and Southern

conflict in defending human slavery from all the pangs of death.

The committee feels, however, that it can easily appeal for support in all legitimate forms, if it can put forth to secure the blessings of good government to Tacoma, and stimulate and support the efforts of all in all well-directed efforts to check and subdue the vices that aggregate about a growing and thrifty city like this.

## ENFORCING A TRUST.

At Richmond, Ind., recently a case was decided in court which possessed some interest for members of the church of United Brethren, as well as for those of other religious bodies. In 1849 one John Brown conveyed to the trustees of a congregation of United Brethren, known as "Sugar Grove church," a parcel of land for perpetual use of said congregation, on condition that it be used as a site for a house of worship, so long as the rules and discipline of the church of United Brethren should be observed and followed therein. Last May, the church divided on points of doctrine, and the question arose whether the "liberal" or "conservative" should hold the property.

The conference, or higher congress of the church, recognized those who held to the old confession of faith, and the result, for which the rights of the contestants were tried, held that the property must go to the old organization.

It was admitted that the new confession of faith was in some important respects a modification of the old, and that the proposed change had not been confirmed by the authority recognized in the government of the church; therefore the property, if held by the authors of the new confession, would be directed from the purpose for which it had been granted. The court said: "It is a principle well es-

tablished that one who dedicates a house of worship to the exclusive use of those who believe in a peculiar doctrine, placing it in the control of a congregation, entitling the same belief, has the right to expect that the law will prevent that property being used as a means of support to view and doctrines at variance with those he sought to advance, and this principle is so reasonable that the existence of these conditions would enter into the deed or instrument of dedication with a force but little less than in the instrument itself. A departure from any essential doctrine or practice or usage which distinguished the church from other churches, or destroyed its identity, would be a perversion of the trust."

## JUST INTERPRETATION OF LAW.

It is announced from Malone that a murderer is suing the Catholic order of Jones, through his attorney for \$3000, interest and principal, on the death-benefit which he claims as beneficiary of the dead man's estate. The society's lawyer claims that the woman murdered her husband and is now serving a term of ten years in the penitentiary, the death benefit cannot be claimed by her. This case was incorrectly described in our dispatches of Saturday as without precedent. The New York court of appeals has decided a case exactly in point—that of Elmer Palmer, a boy of 16 years of age, who poisoned his grandfather in order to obtain speedy enjoyment of the property he bequeathed him under the provisions of the grand at his will. The boy, hearing his grandfather talk of making another will, killed him. The jury found the boy guilty of murder in the second degree, and sent him to the Elmira reformatory. The boy in due time claimed his grandfather's estate under the will, and the lower court refused to accept it, finding no authority for allowing the will of the testator. The case then went to the court of appeals, which reversed the ruling of the lower courts, confirming the general principles involved in the will.

The great trusts do indeed impose serious burdens, but has any one yet found out a way of destroying them? When such remedy is found everybody will be glad to join in applying it. The abuse of liquor is also an evil, but the rural population is less affected by it than any other portion of our people. As for the national bank system, it can hardly be supposed an unmixed evil, since it appears so far approved by time and experience that no political party proposes to abolish it; and the fact that large numbers of national banks are every year surrendering their circulation and calling in their bonds would go to show that the business, like every other, had its limitations and drawbacks. Our tax rolls, which in many rural communities show but small increase of property, and in some, marked reductions, though all our counties are notoriously growing in values, do not support the assertion that the country is taxed more heavily than the towns and cities, which as a rule show large and steady increase on the tax rolls, and in proportion, it does not appear how the farmer is to be benefited by a "reform" whose avowed purpose is to give the manufacturer better profits than he is getting now.

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Our dispatches yesterday contained the report of the practical trial of Mormonism in the so-called "Endowment house exposure" at Salt Lake City. As to the truth or falsity of charges made, the most authoritative witness we can call is H. H. Bancroft, who, in the twenty-first volume of his "History of the Pacific States," tells the story of the Mormons. The church of the "saints" was organized April 1, 1830. By this church the Old and New Testament were accepted as the word of God, and the letter of the statute, a not within the statute unless it be within the intention of the masters.

All laws, as well as all contracts, may be controlled in their operation and effect by general fundamental maxims of common law.

In the course of the opinion the judges make frequent use of the term "the master law," and candidly admit that the case in hand is not covered by the statutes. Their whole decision is based upon the supposition that bad legislators supposed that a prospective legislator might set up a statute from changing his will by murder, and then, though convicted of the murder, be free to enjoy the estate, laws would have been made to meet the emergency. A case is cited from the United States supreme court, in which a statute was enacted to the effect that the letter of the statute, a not within the statute unless it be within the intention of the masters.

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## WIRES ON THE STREETS

Rapid Increase of These Electric Conductors in the City.

## THE MATTER FULLY DISCUSSED

Mr. P. F. Morey and J. H. Thatcher Express Their Views on This Subject.

## THE UNION FREIGHT DEPOT

Key Painful Accident—Mining News—Working in the Barn—Independence of Switzerland—Oregon City's Prosperity.

## FUNERAL IN MOTOR

Though Accused of a Lack of Taste

The lower classes are a bit

Country ears the Lou

domestic relations. O

Roman stories a bit

land with stories a bit

buried in his own

the same old town to

bury in the Gor

you don't lay it at there. u

But it is not always so

Surbrough the other

and he is not

transporting it by

caravans

on that miserable

accident in w

This incident before it

happened as I have no

possible to imagine

How many and plu

steed—sunk to iniquit

“walking funeral”

title for ita

Boston City Statesman

Dr. J. K. Morey, yesterday re

Idaho's delegate to congress, re

him. He expressed the

would be reasonably large, in

seen enough to convince him

adopted by the convention

The above news is ex

in the November issue of the No

treasures of the statehood

and with the ex

every other

admission to the

Union state.

Character of Population

Boston, Mass.

Lillian Whiting, writes to the New

Times, in view of Rev Dr. Bartol's

declaration that the

and he is

hearts and

the character of the population in w

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admission to the

Union state.

No Millennium in New

Chicago Tribune

Sunday school teacher in New Y

these things, children, that I have

speaking of will take place when the

millennium comes.

Small boy, who reads the paper

again to be any millennium man?

Teacher—Why not Tommy?

Small boy—Chicago girl?

Rules Should Be Broken Sensation

Evening Wisconsin

“Do you ever receive com

plaints on both sides of the paper?”

gentleman asked.

“I do, and I have replied to a

“All right, I was going to inform

to your order, but I don't want to be

in your way.” Then he went, leaving

editor in a deep green study

PEASANTRIES OF PARAGUAY

You can no more judge a man by his

walk and conversation than you can

day—say a day.

Sailor—Why not married at Christ

darling? Soiled red w

darling—“I am, but I am

come here for it; all, yes, I amake

dear young lady. I do not

grant my young man.

“I do not know what you propose to do about it.”

“Well, I do not know much about that.”

“Well, I will be done after a while, but

then there might as well be a little

more use in a string wire over

head.”

“What is the under

problem, so far as you can see?”

“It is not a problem, but it is a

problem, and it is a

## GIBBS SAFE IN JAIL.

He Admits His Identity, Also the Shooting of the McDevitts.

## HE IS BROKEN DOWN IN SPIRITS.

The Prisoner Claims That He Used His Revolver in Self-Defense.

## MR. RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES.

When Arrested by Deputy Sheriff Clarkson, the Murderer Was Half Starved—The Arrest in This City.

Horace Edward Gibbs, the murderer of young James McDevitt, after successfully eluding the officers of the law for many days, is at last safely confined in a strong cell in the county jail, where he will remain in all probability until his case has been disposed of.

At 10:30 yesterday morning, the California express, arrived bearing Gibbs and his two custodians, Deputy Sheriffs Hoxie and Clarkson. The announcement in THE SUN-DAK OREGONIAN that the prisoner would arrive on yesterday morning's train attracted a large crowd to the depot. The crowd's curiosity was not satisfied, however, as the murderer, heavily shackled, was hurriedly hustled into a buck board in waiting by Sheriff Kelly, and driven rapidly away. Fifteen minutes later he was locked in a secure cell, where he told the appended story to a reporter of THE OREGONIAN who shared the murderer's dingy quarters for three quarters of an hour.

THE STORY TOLD BY GIBBS.  
HE ADMITS DOING THE SHOOTING, BUT CLAIMS HE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Immediately on being placed in the cell which is one of the two completed "holes-in-the-wall" in the new south wing, Gibbs threw himself on a straw pallet, and, burying his face in his hands quietly gave vent to his feelings. He fully realized his position, and acted much the same as any man similarly situated would. The reporter tried in vain for some fifteen minutes to get the prisoner to talk, but he maintained a silent silence, and would answer all questions put to him only in monosyllables. Finally the reporter convinced him that by making a full statement of the case, he would greatly improve his position in the eyes of the public, and he consented to give his version of THE SHOOTING AND ESCAPE.

"A short time prior to the shooting," said the prisoner's "lady and gentleman who were going over to some point on the Sound, and who had been engaged in the Pullman sleeper, of which I had charge, came down to the train and asked me if I would put a bird-cage and a small package, which they had with them, in their berth. This was before the hour on which the cars are opened for passengers but I did not think there would be any objection raised if I put the two articles in the car. I took the bird cage and package and placed it in the coach where I was seated, and the lady and gentleman went back up to transact some business before the train left.

Shortly afterwards Casler Pennington, of the Pullman company, came down to the car, and in his custom, went through the car. Noticing the package and bird cage, he called my attention to them, asking me what they were doing there. I explained the circum stances to him, and he immediately flew into a terrible fury, using some very hard language to me. He told me that I had violated one of the company's rules and that I would have to give up my job, which meant that I was discharged. I accordingly gave up my keys and walked over to the O. & N. & N. depot on the trestle work. I had some words with Pennington over the rule that he said I had violated, but I never attempted to injure him, and I had no intention of so doing. He was so mad that he walked over to where a man stood with a lantern on his arm, and, in addressing him, used these exact words: 'Here, take this man!'

"About five months ago some parties assaulted me in Port Arthur, Canada, and nearly beat me to death. I fled to Seattle to escape a further attack, but they followed me there also. Well, when Pennington told the man at the O. & N. & N. depot to take me, the thought flashed across my mind that the man who grabbed me by the shoulder was one of the men who had previously assaulted me and that he was going to make a sure job of me this time. I was armed, and felt that I was justified in drawing my pistol and defending myself. The man who grabbed me whom I have since learned was Mr. McDevitt, who was no star, and I didn't know that he was an officer. When he grabbed me by the shoulder I became very much frightened and DREW MY REVOLVER AND FIRED.

"It was quite dark, and as I started back I saw some one else running toward me whom I took to be a man, and in my excitement I fired upon him also. If I had had any idea that McDevitt was an officer, I would have submitted to arrest without resistance, and had I known that the second person I fired upon was a boy, I certainly would not have done as I did.

"After the shooting I ran down the track to the docks. I was under the docks when the police came, they searched them so thoroughly. Before daylight had arrived I worked my way down along the docks to Weller's mill, where I crossed the bridge, making my way across the northern end of town to the foothills. I remained around the outskirts of town for one week. At the end of that time I worked south on the western outskirts of town. I crossed the Sellwood Ferry, and striking the railroad track, ran down my way south. At a small station, the name of which I do not know, I boarded a northbound train. I was riding on the blind baggage car, and was getting along nicely. Near a station about 100 miles from Portland, (Junction City) the train ran into an open switch and was wrecked. Of course I had to clear out for fear of being recognized, but the next night I caught another train and rode all night on the 'blind baggage'."

HE WAS NOT ASSISTED ON BOARD.

"I was not assisted on board the train by a friend, as stated, but watched my chance and slipped on in the darkness. I only rode on trains two nights—it was too risky business but I suppose if I had continued riding at night I might have gone clear on to San Francisco.

"After leaving the cars I hopped it all the way up to the time I was arrested, so I did not avoid the small towns until I struck Ashland but walked right through them. At the latter place I went around the town. I saw a Portland police officer there, and by his actions I knew he was after me. I didn't stop to ask him if he was looking for me, but cut off across the mountains.

"My wanderings from that time on were of no interest to any one. The only thing that I can say about the latter part of my trip is, that I came pretty near starving to death, in fact, I had but a very few square meals after firing those fatal shots. I had to beg my food and some of those old miners were awful hard customers to a man of virtuous aims. I changed my blues

suit with its brass buttons and cap at a lonely old cabin on the road, for the rough clothes I at present have on, and my appearance was not very inviting when I represented myself at the farm houses for some thing to eat. By the time I reached Humburg bar where I was arrested I was half starved and foot sore. I became disheveled and turned back and was coming to Portland to give myself up when arrested. I made no resistance when Mr. Clarkson arrested me, and since that time I have been treated as nicely as I could expect."

HERE GIBBS SPOKE DOWN.  
And would not say another word about his case, although every effort was made to get him to talk. In answer to a question as to how old he was and where he was born he replied that he first saw the light of day in Victoria B.C. twenty seven years ago. He said that his father was now in Portland which strengthens the belief that he has not communicated with friends in this city in some way. He declares, however, that he has not seen or heard from a friend since doing the shooting. Had he known the one of his shots had proved fatal he said that he would not now be in custody, but that until he was arrested he did not know that one of his victims was dead. On being asked why he ran away if he did not know this, he replied that it meant a term in the penitentiary anyway if he was convicted of shooting at the McDevitts and that was why he fled.

HOW THE ARREST WAS MADE.  
DEPUTY CLARKSON TELLS HOW HE RAN THE MURDERER TO EARTH.

Deputy Sheriff William Clarkson to whom is due the credit of the capture of Gibbs at a reporter's request furnished the following account of how the capture was made. Mr. Clarkson is a very efficient and resolute young officer and has gained for himself quite a name in Northern California. To him is rightfully due the capture of Gay the horse thief, and the recovery of Dr. A. J. Gleeson's horse and buggy.

Deputy Clarkson arrested Gibbs at a dock on the morning of November 1, at an Indian camp about one mile this side of Hamburg bar, and consequently had him in custody just sixteen days when he and Mr. Hoxie landed him in the Portland jail yesterday. He heard that the fugitive had crossed the Klamath river on a ferry about four miles below Klamath City dam the railroad crossing. Procuring a horse and buggy Mr. Clarkson started out after the man. He drove as far as he could and then hired a saddle horse and continued the chase. From the place where Gibbs crossed the ferry he was followed by the deputy to the Hawkinsville mining camp thence to Hamburg mountain where the Klamath was again reached. The fugitive followed the river on down to below Oak bar where he stole a boat and started down the river in it. He was, however, overtaken by some Indians, who took the boat away from him. Gibbs continued on down to Hamburg bar going on past Sted. He went within eight miles of what is known as Happy Camp. There he questioned a lady as to how far it was to the coast. Being told that it was about 100 miles the negro told her that he was going down to work in a camp as cook. He did not go, however, as on being informed that the country was very rough and that habitations were few and far between.

HE STARTED BACK.  
He crossed the river at Sted and returned up the river on the opposite side to that on which he went down. In this way Mr. Clarkson, who was nearly pursuing the fleeing murderer, and his man. On arriving at the house where Gibbs got the information that caused him to turn back the deputy learned that his man was doubling on his tracks, and then began an exciting chase up the river.

In this sort of campaign the democrats conducted and yet in the face of it upon disputed returns the republicans elected their congressional candidate. Mr. Carter their three supreme court judges and every member of their slate except the governor. They carried their electoral tickets in thirteen out of sixteen counties.

The democratic millionaires fired hot with the desire to figure in the United States in connection with equal ferocity to secure the legislative and return the needed

in Silver Bow county was shamelessly falsified and certified to without even the semblance of a pretense to carry out the election law. Had these returns been allowed the democrats would have had a feeble majority of the electoral votes and the legislature which with their government would have been the full measure of their claims as to the results of the battle. But the board of canvassers mindful of their oaths decided that the returns from this debauched primary were not valid, and hence could not be received. This decision left the republicans with a majority of seven in the house and upon joint ballot and it is this decision that is being fought by the democrats with undying desperation.

He was pulled into the middle of the whole country over will sustain the republicans of Montana in their resolution to defend the ballot box. Their fight is for electoral honesty, as well as for their rights and the people's will They have done nobly.

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PERSONAL.  
Mr. Oscar M. Idiomian returned yesterday from the East. Mr. Oscar M. Idiomian, manager of the Bank of British Columbia of Victoria was in the city yesterday.

General Freight Manager Smur of the Southern Pacific and party left yesterday afternoon for the sound. They will be back on Saturday night the west side train crossing the mountains and taking Tuesday evening's train for home.

Mr. G. G. Boggs, chief engineer of the Union Pacific is at the Esmond with a party of friends. Mr. Boggs's visit is for pleasure with the discharge of duty.

He would not speak of his work but he had a hand in the formation to give out. He will be hereabouts and in the bound country some three weeks.

OREGON SHORT LINE.  
Eighty five cars will be sent to Chicago, 21 hours quicker than any other line. Equipment first-class in every respect. Union Pacific office 81 First street, corner Oak G St. Taylor, ticket agent.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific railroad, the vestibuled sleeper and dining-car line. Office No 121 First street, cor Washington

SECOND WEEK

OF OUR

BANKRUPT: SALE

OF

CLOAKS

Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

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